

REMARKS

At the outset, the Examiner is thanked for the thorough review and consideration of the pending application. The final Office Action dated November 24, 2009 has been received and its contents carefully reviewed.

Claim 1 is hereby amended. Claims 1-31 are currently pending, of which claims 8-31 are withdrawn from consideration. Reexamination and reconsideration of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

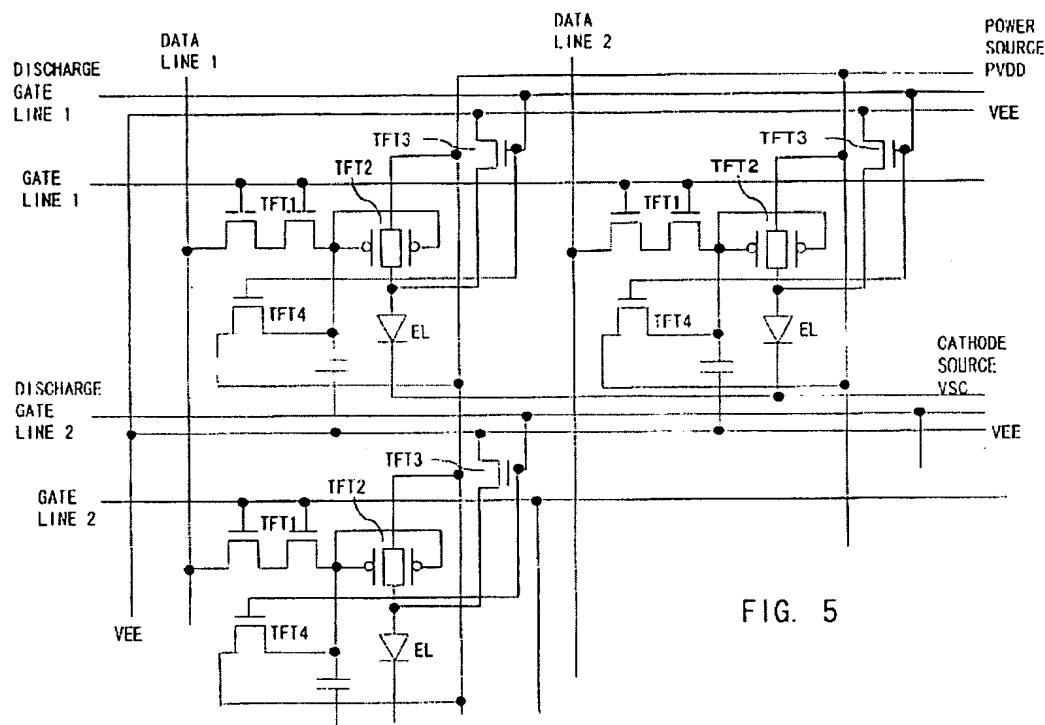
In the final Office Action, claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Komiya (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0158587, hereinafter referred as Komiya) in view of Kochever (U.S. Patent No. 2890332, hereinafter referred as Kochever), and claims 4-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komiya in view of Kocherver, further in view of Morosawa (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0139251, hereinafter referred as Morosawa). These rejections are respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claim 1 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 1 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "... a bias switch, connected between the N-1th compensation voltage supply line and a control terminal of the driving TFT connected to the Nth compensation voltage supply line to apply a negative bias voltage to the driving TFT connected to the Nth compensation voltage supply line, thereby compensating for a change of threshold voltage of the driving TFT when a scan pulse is supplied to the N-1th gate line, wherein the bias switch is controlled by the scan pulse supplied to the N-1th gate line". None of the cited references, singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1, and claims 2-7, which depend therefrom, are allowable over the cited references.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner teaches that Komiya does not teach a bias switch but rather uses a conventional switch to operate the compensation mechanism between the adjacent gate lines and the pixel structures (see Fig. 5), and Kochevar teaches a bias switch as a function circuit component having the capability to be adapted by any electric system (i.e. the demonstration of the working parameter of the bias switch and its implementation within a display system as a complete component).

However, Komiya does not teach “using a conventional switch to operate the compensation mechanism between the adjacent gate lines and the pixel structures in order to compensate for a change of threshold voltage of the driving TFT”. Komiya discloses a driving TFT (TFT2), a discharging TFT (TFT3) and a control TFT (TFT4). As shown in Fig. 5, none of the discharging TFT and the control TFT (TFT4) supplies a negative bias voltage to the driving TFT (TFT2). Accordingly, Komiya cannot compensate for a change of threshold voltage of the driving TFT.

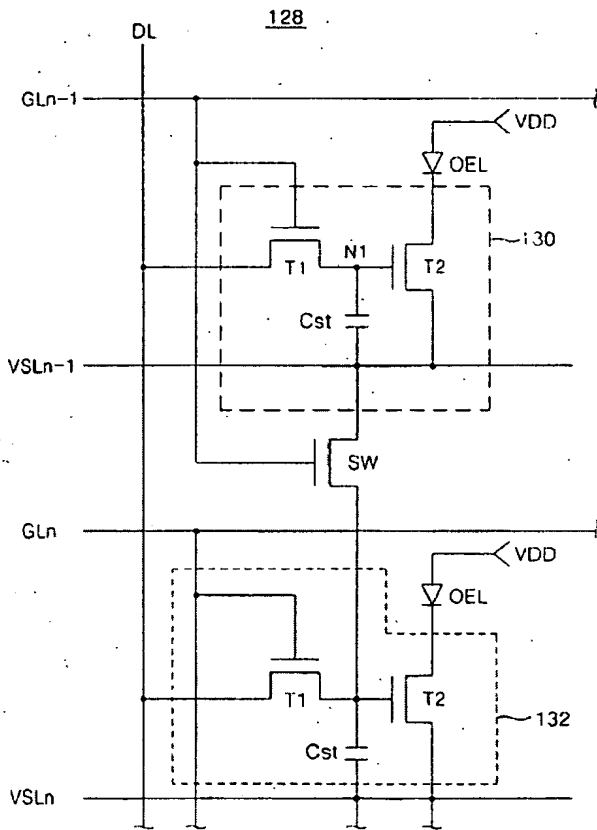
[Fig. 5 of Komiya]



Furthermore, Kochevar teaches a bias switch permitting rapid alternation between two sources of bias voltage but does not teach a bias switch applying a negative bias voltage to the driving TFT connected to the Nth compensation voltage supply line, thereby compensating for a change of threshold voltage of the driving TFT.

On the other hand, the bias switch (SW) of the claimed invention apply a negative bias voltage to the driving TFT connected to the Nth compensation voltage supply line, thereby compensating for a change of threshold voltage of the driving TFT when a scan pulse is supplied to the N-1th gate line. Accordingly, none of Komiya and Kochevar teaches the bias switch of the claimed invention.

[Fig. 6 of the claimed invention]



Applicants respectfully submit that Kochevar does not cure the failure of Komiya to teach or suggest a bias switch, connected between the N-1th compensation voltage supply line and a control terminal of the driving TFT connected to the Nth compensation voltage supply line to apply a negative bias voltage to the driving TFT connected to the Nth compensation voltage supply line, thereby compensating for a change of threshold voltage of the driving TFT when a scan pulse is supplied to the N-1th gate line, as now recited in claim 1. Similarly, Morosawa either separately or combined with any one of Komiya and Kochevar, does not cure the failure of Komiya so as to teach or suggest all of the features now recited in independent claim 1.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1, and claims 2-7, which depend from claim 1 are patentable over Komiya, Kochevar and Morosawa because any one of Komiya, Kochevar and Morosawa fails to teach, either expressly or inherently, at least these features of the claimed invention.

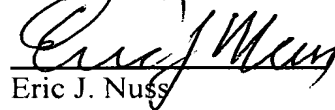
Applicants believe the application is in condition for allowance and early, favorable action is respectfully solicited.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at (202) 496-7500 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance. All correspondence should continue to be sent to the below-listed address.

If these papers are not considered timely filed by the Patent and Trademark Office, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. §1.136, and any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 for any necessary extension of time, or any other fees required to complete the filing of this response, may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0911. Please credit any overpayment to deposit Account No. 50-0911.

Dated: February 24, 2010

Respectfully submitted,



Eric J. Nuss

Registration No.: 40,106

McKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP

1900 K Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20006

(202) 496-7500

Attorneys for Applicant